

fats remain within the elytra after the specimens have been preserved, rises in temperature may account for color changes after death. It is hoped that this note will stimulate interest in the physiological mechanism responsible for color change. The longevity of the beetle and the ease with which it is kept alive make it a very suitable insect for laboratory studies.

Dr. Ulrich F. Danckers of River Forest, Illinois, has a small live male of *Dynastes hercules* L., obtained from a dealer, which he has kept for nearly two months on a diet of raw apples. He has noted the same kind of color changes associated with feeding and withdrawal of food.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank Dr. Rupert L. Wenzel and Mr. Henry S. Dybas, Field Museum of Natural History, for their helpful comments and criticisms of the manuscript. I also thank Dr. Ulrich F. Danckers for notes on color change in *Dynastes hercules* L.

#### FIELD NOTE

**Notes on Additional Distribution and Ecology of *Eubrychiopsis lecontei* Dietz (Coleoptera: Curculionidae).**—While studying the macroinvertebrates associated with the submerged aquatic plant species *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. in Labrador Pond, Onondago County, New York, several specimens of *Eubrychiopsis lecontei* Dietz were collected. In total, 23 individuals weighing 29 mg. were taken on seven different occasions during June, July, and August of 1966. Rose Ella Warner of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. kindly confirmed the identification. She also stated that the species was previously unrecorded from New York, with the nearest U. S. National Museum specimens being from Detroit, Michigan (personal communication).

These organisms were identified as *Phytobius velatus* Beck. This identification is correct according to Blatchley and Leng (1916, *Rhynchophora or weevils of North Eastern America*, 682 pp.) and Leng (1920, *Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America north of Mexico.*), but this species does not occur in North America (same personal communication as above).

Labrador Pond is 150 acres in size and its deepest point is not over eight feet. The bottom consists of a soft muck, with both submerged and floating aquatics being common. *M. spicatum* probably predominates. Labrador Pond lies at the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay drainage area, with the St. Lawrence drainage area beginning less than a mile north of the pond. This geographic distinction, alone, should encourage extensive sampling both north and south of the height-of-land that separates these two major drainage systems.

Although emphasis was placed on sampling *M. spicatum*, several other plant species were collected and none of them harbored *E. lecontei*. *Elodea canadensis* Michx. and *Potamogeton americanus* C. & S. are notable for their lack of *E. lecontei*. Whenever *E. lecontei* was taken they were always associated with fairly dense growths of *M. spicatum*.—JOHN N. KRULL, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.